

NEWS ITEMS.

Queen Victoria gets \$2,200,000 a year salary, and manages, by strict economy, to get along.

Jim Sims, a colored gentleman who used to fiddle in saloons in Savannah, Georgia, is now a District Judge in South Carolina.

The steam power employed in the United States does the labor of 130,000,000 men; whilst that of Great Britain is equivalent to 400,000,000.

The four new revenue steamers now in course of construction are to be named: *Ulysses*, *S. Grant*, *Seymour*, *Colfax*, *Alexander Hamilton* and *Albert Gallatin*.

Thousands of the finest estates in Virginia are said to be for sale.

A parson, reading the funeral services at the grave, forgot the sex of the deceased and asked one of the mourners, an Emancipator, "Is this a brother or a sister?" "Neither," replied Pat, "only a cousin."

The Indian Chiefs now on a visit to Washington have so far capitulated to civilization as to purchase silk hats, which, worn with buffalo skin coats, moccasins, and war-paint, complete a costume more novel than elegant.

The original portraits of King Louis XVI and his Queen, Marie Antoinette, which were taken from the walls of the Tuilleries at the time of the arrest and execution of these two distinguished persons, are now in Philadelphia.

There is an ice factory in New Orleans which turns out sixteen tons of ice per day, running six machines which cost \$25,000 in gold. The water is pumped up from the Mississippi, purified and frozen into blocks about two feet long, a foot wide and three inches thick. These works were established in 1866.

Sir William Jenner, the great English physician, has been examined before the vaccination committee of London. No evil effects from vaccination had ever, he said, come under his notice; and, as the father of six children, he should consider himself wanting in his duty had he neglected to have them vaccinated.

An exchange says that arrangements have been made in England for an excursion to this country of a number of publishers and editors of London journals. They expect to leave Liverpool sometime this month, and will make an extended tour through the States.

Here is the last of a shoemaker, beyond which he no longer goes: A lady complaining that the soles of her shoes were too thick, the artful manufacturer said to her, "Is that your only objection to them, madame?" "It is," replied the lady. "Well then, madame, if you take what I think I can assure you you will find that objection gradually wear away."

A curious and beautiful effect was produced by one of the ice-making machines built lately in Philadelphia. This was a cake of manufactured ice, in the centre of which, completely inclosed by the translucent material, was a bouquet of fresh flowers. Every leaf and flower was perfectly visible, while the brilliancy of the colors was enhanced by the refraction through the ice.

The quantity of game annually killed in the provinces of Prussia yields 7,750,164 pounds of meat, valued at \$672,602, and skins valued at \$107,974. The Prussian Government, therefore, derives an annual revenue of \$780,576 from the enforcement of the game laws. When the returns are published of the recently annexed territories of Hanover, Hesse, Nassau and Schleswig-Holstein, it is believed that two millions of pounds of game will be added, and that the revenue from this source, will be increased by one-fourth.

Swearing.

Of all bad habits, it would be difficult to name one that has less reason or provocation in it than that of using profane or vulgar language. When coolly viewed, the act of one human being calling violently on his Maker to deliver over his fellow man to condemnation is wicked in the extreme; it is a vain and irrelevant use of his Maker's name; and it is the expression of a hateful and infernal wish. But leaving the wickedness of the habit out of account, it is useless and irrational. It brings no pleasure, nor comfort, nor relief. No sweeper is ever the wiser, richer, or happier for his curses. He cannot inflict the evil he invokes. He may curse his enemy for a lifetime, without turning one hair of his enemy's head white or black, by the process. The language furnishes all the words and terms needed to give strength and vigor to expression, without resorting to oaths and curses. All the words needed to express indignation and wrath, even, are expressed in it. An oath does not give strength and emphasis to the truthful man's word; and all the oaths and maledictions that can be imagined can not give an atom of strength and emphasis to the liar's word. Swearing is chiefly a habit; the oath which a well bred man utters in a moment of passion or vexation, may be overlooked, for it is, perhaps, an accident; but for the foul volleys of oaths and curses that the habitual swearer pours out in ordinary conversation, or on slight provocations, there is no shadow of excuse. They are a shame to himself, and a disgust to his acquaintances. Some men are such slaves of the vicious habit, that they swear without knowing it; they converse in a dialect of oaths. They would be disgusted themselves if they could see one of their simple conversations taken down in shorthand and put in print, with coarse oaths bristling all along the line of their remarks. Profanity and vulgarity do not always go together, but they are apt to. The swearer is in danger of becoming vulgar, and the vulgar man is almost invariably a swearer. When both habits meet in the same individual, they make him intensely offensive to all pure minded people. It is imagined by some that an occasional oath or a little vulgarity gives spice and flavor to conversation; but if it does, it is a very offensive flavor. There is nothing more charming than chaste and simple language, and it is worth any young man's while to cultivate the habit of using it. An oath would not be considered a favor to the conversation of a modest and beautiful maiden; neither can it be justly held to add to spirit or piquancy to the conversation of a man.

Chronology of Important Inventions.

We insert the following table of chronology to gratify some of our friends who will be found interesting, especially to our young readers:

Maps, globes, and dials were first invented by Anaximander in the sixth century B. C. They were first brought into England by Bartholomew Columbus, in 1489.

Comedy and tragedy were first exhibited at Athens, 552 B. C.

Plays were first acted at Rome, 239 B. C.

The first public library was founded at Athens, 526 B. C.

The first public library was founded at Rome, 107 B. C.

The first public library was founded at Alexandria, 284 A. D.

Paper was invented in China, 170 B. C.

The Calendar was reformed by Julius Cesar, 45 B. C.

Insurance on ships and merchandise first made in A. D. 43.

Saddles came into use in the fourth century.

Horseshoes made of iron were first used 481.

Stirrups were not made till about a century after.

Manufacture of silk brought from India into Europe, 551.

Pens first made of quills, 635.

Stone buildings and glass introduced into England, 974.

Pleadings in courts of judicature introduced, 788.

The figures of Arithmetic brought into Europe by the Saracens, 994.

Paper made of cotton-rags invented toward the close of the 10th century.

The degree of Doctor first conferred in Europe, at Bologna, in 1130; in England 1209.

The first regular Bank was established at Venice in 1157; that of Amsterdam in 1609; that of England, 1694.

Astronomy and geometry brought into England, 1210.

Linens first made in England, 1253.

Spectacles invented, 1280.

The art of weaving introduced into England, 1330.

Musical notes, as now used, invented in 1330.

Gunpowder invented at Cologne, by Schwartz, 1320-40.

Cannons first used at the siege of Algeziras, 1342.

Musket in use, 1370.

Pistols in use, 1544.

Printing invented at Mentz, by Gutenberg, 1440.

Printing introduced into England, 1471.

Post-office established in France, 1464; in England, 1581; in Germany, 1611.

Turkeys and chocolate introduced into England from America in 1620.

Tobacco introduced into France by Nicot, 1500.

First coach made in England, 1544.

Clocks first made in England, 1568.

Petatoes introduced into Ireland and England in 1536.

The circulation of the blood discovered by Harvey, 1619.

The first newspaper published at Venice, 1630; first in France, 1631; first in England, 1655.

Coffee introduced into England, 1641.

Tea introduced into England, 1655.

The steam-engine invented by the Marquis of Worcester, 1655.

Fire-engines invented, 1663.

Turkey first made in England, 1663.

Bayonets invented at Bayonne, (whence their name,) 1670; first brought into use at the battle of Turin, 1693.

Stereotype-printing invented, 1725.

New style of calendar introduced into England, 1752.

Air balloons and aerostation invented in France, 1782.

The first mail carried in England by stage-coach, 1785.

The cotton-gin invented in Georgia, 1794.

Life-boats invented in England, 1802.

The first steam-boat on the Hudson, 1807.

The streets of London first lit with gas, 1814.

Giving Testimony in North Carolina.

They have a curious vernacular in the North State, as the upper Carolina is familiarly called. A distinguished legal gentleman from that vicinity once told a story concerning a witness whom he was examining in a country court. He had asked how a certain fight commenced, and the witness was requested to state the exact particulars, he having been an observer of the whole affair.

"Well," your honor, said he, "this is the way it was: Pete was standing by the horse shed, and you see Jim comes right up, shoves himself, stacks his rage and pitches into his combustibles."

Now isn't that a graphic description of stripping for a fight? On another of his circuits he met a very precise witness, who made a nice distinction on the score of lying. The question was as the veracity of another witness, and he was asked if the other was a notorious liar.

"Why," said he, rolling an immense quid of tobacco in his mouth, "not exactly so; but he is what I call an intermittent liar."

THE WIFE.—No man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavors, or rewards his labors with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort to his meridian life? By the way, the land, sell up on the seas, meet difficulty and encounter danger, if he knows that he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home! Solitude and disappointment enter into the history of every man's life; and he is but half provided for his voyage who finds but an associate for happy hours, while for months of darkness and distress no sympathizing partner is prepared.

To Cure Hollow Horn.

My remedy is bleeding. I bleed in the neck just as you would a horse. One thorough bleeding usually effects a cure. I have known cattle to cast heartily immediately after being bled that have refused food before. The remedy was made known to me by an eminent physician formerly of Dutchess County, New York, and I would recommend it to the public.

A. P. K.

Mrs. Pauline Luca, the renowned Berlin opera singer, has been engaged at 2000 for one month, to sing at the performances of the Italian opera of London, and at \$4,300 gold for one month to sing at the performances of the Italian opera of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

The Ethics of Dress.

Imprimis. The first instinct about a new fashion is the true one. Don't wait till your eye has lost its accuracy and your judgement its edge. Subject the thing at once to the general rule and bow to the decision.

2nd. What suits one person does not suit another. Know thyself. 3rd. Dress should supplement good points and correct bad ones. Thick and thin, long and short, are not all to be subjected to the Procrustean style.

4th. Colors should be harmonious, should be massed—should be becoming. 5th. Many little points or blotches of color sprinkled over a costume produce a disagreeably pitted and speckled effect, as of a monstrous robin's egg, or a plum pudding. One tint should prevail, relieved by a contrasting tint. No amount of fashionable prestige can make any unbecoming color becoming. "Mile green" will turn some people into oranges, though twenty empresses ordain its adoption.

6th. Lines should be continuous, graceful, and feminine. It is better to look like a woman (if you happen to be one) than like anything else—even a fashion plate.

7th. Ornament must be subordinate. Nature, with all her profusion, never forgets this fundamental law. 8th. Above all things be neat. Dainty precision and freshness is as essential to a woman as a flower.

9th. Individuality is the rarest and the cheapest thing in the world. 10th. The last thing to be of all the world, in the English language the most deadly. It has slain its thousands. (Home and Society, in Scribner's for June.)

A Great Farmer's Maxims.

The successful life of Jacob Strawn, the prince of American farmers, is attributed to the close observance of the following maxims, originated by himself.

When you wake up do not roll over, but roll out. It will give you time to ditch all your sloughs, break them, harrow them and sow with timothy and red clover. One bushel of clover to two bushels of timothy is enough. Make your fence high, light and strong, so that it will keep cattle and pigs out.

If you have a bush, make your lots secure and keep your hogs from the cattle, for if the corn is kept clean, they will eat it better than it is not.

Be sure to get your hands to bed by twelve o'clock; they will rise early by force of circumstance. Pay a hand, if he is a poor hand, all you promise him; if he is a good one, pay him a little more; it will encourage him to do still better.

Always feed poor hands as well as you do yourself, for the laboring man is the backbone of the land, and ought to be well treated.

I am satisfied that getting up early, industry and regular habits, are the best medicine prescribed for health.

When rainy, bad weather comes so that you can't work out doors, split and haul your wood; make your racks, fixing your fence, a gate that is off its hinges, or weather boarding your barn where the wind has blown the siding off, or patching the roof of your barn or house.

Study your interest closely, and do not spend any time in electing Presidents and Senators and other smaller offices, or talking of hard times when spending your time in whittling store-boxes, etc.

Take your time and make calculations; don't do things in a hurry, but do them at the right time, and keep your mind as well as the body employed.

Something About Teeth.

Why do some people's teeth come out more readily than others? The reasons for this are probably many. About the middle of the last century, Peter Kalm, a Swede, visited America, and wrote sensibly about what he saw.

He observed a frequent loss of teeth among settlers from Europe, especially women. After discussing and rejecting many modes of explanation, he attributed it to hot tea or other hot beverages; and came to a general conclusion that "hot feeders lose their teeth more readily than cold feeders." Mr. Catlin, who some years ago had an interesting exhibition of Indian scenery, dresses, weapons, &c., noticed that North American Indians have better teeth than the whites. He accounts for the difference in this strange way—that the reds keep their mouth shut, whereas the whites keep it open.

He said they kept their mouth shut to keep their moisture to keep their spirits in good working order; when the mouth is open the mucous membrane has a tendency to dry up, the teeth lose their needed supply of moisture, and therefore decay, looseness and eventual loss of teeth. Mr. Catlin scolds the human race generally for being less sensible than the brutes in this respect, and the white race especially in comparison with the red.

We keep our mouths open far too much; the Indian sleeps, lumps and snuggles with his mouth shut, and respires through the nostrils. Among the virtues attributed by him to closed lips, one is excellent—when you are angry, keep your mouth shut.—Chamber's Journal.

Sam Houston in the Senate.

William Schouler, in the Boston Journal, describing the late Sam Houston as he appeared while representing the State of Texas in the United States Senate says: "When not speaking or writing he sat in his seat with a long-bladed knife in one hand and a piece of wood in the other, whittling. Go when you would into the Senate gallery and look upon the Senator, you would see him working with the knife upon a piece of wood, and around his chair would be chips he had cut off. He did not appear to be making anything of use or ornament from the block he was whittling, but out steadily on until he had used it up, when one of the pages would bring him another piece. It appeared to be a very kind-hearted man, and frequently you would see one of the two men standing by his desk, talking with him. The only peculiarity about his dress was a vest which he generally wore, and which was made of the skin of some wild beast, with the fur outside."

The man who can cheat in business, the man who can lie, the man who is an unkind husband, a bad father, an unkind man, he may believe what he likes, or disbelieve what he likes, but he will be swept away from the presence of God and the glory of his power, when He whose law is in His hand shall purge His floor and gather the wheat into His garner, and burn up the chaff with unquenchable fire.

Treatment in Cases of Poisonings.

As soon as an accident is discovered a physician should be called at once, but no time should be lost; efforts should be made at once to empty the stomach of its poisonous contents. If no regular emetics are to be had the patient should be tickled with a feather: the finger, large draughts of lukewarm water, in which gum arabic or white of egg is dissolved, or milk, should be given in large quantities, envelop the poison if possible. Mustard or table-salt mixed in warm water will also usually produce vomiting, but should only be used if lukewarm water alone will not answer.

For arsenic.—If the regular specific (hydrated sesquioxide of iron) is not at hand, tincture of iron mixed with powdered chalk or magnesia will do good service; this is given mixed with quantities of water. These articles are often found about households.

For corrosive sublimate.—The white of egg mixed with water, swallowed and then thrown off the stomach, is the best remedy; but milk, or even chalk or slacked lime, mixed with water, or wheat flour mixed with water, will be of good service.

For oxalic acid.—Give powdered chalk or magnesia mixed with water, and give in quantities, as much as the patient can swallow—if he throws this off the stomach, it is all the better.

For sugar of lead.—Give Epsom salts or Glauber salts with water; if these are not at hand, chalk or magnesia will do some good.

For all such as oil of vitriol, spirits of salts, give chalk of magnesia; but ter yet is newly sick, but even alkali screened of the coarse particles will give relief.

For eye, soda or potash, or hartshorn spirits, give vinegar, in quantities of a teaspoon full, at once until relieved.

As above stated, in all cases vomiting must be resorted to without delay and without waiting for a physician. It will prepare the way for remedies that a physician will direct. In most cases gum water, or what is better, white of egg with water or sweet milk given freely, after the stomach has been evacuated, is the best thing that can be done, until the doctor arrives.

Askes as a Specific for Fruit Trees.

Dr. George B. Wood, of Philadelphia, has communicated to the American Philosophical Society, of which he is President, the results of experiments made by him, which indicate that unleached wood ashes applied round peach and apple trees, give them renewed life and activity, and greatly promotes vigorous bearing. Decaying trees have been wonderfully stimulated into healthy growth, by digging four or five inches deep around the base of the stem, scattering away the worms, and filling the hollow thus made with fresh wood ashes. This was done in the fall of 1868, and the following spring they put forth bright green leaves, and bore a crop of fruit far exceeding anything they had done previously. All of his orchards so treated, give promise of great crops in fruit.

A Hissing mother, who had presented her infant at the baptismal font for christening, on being asked by the clergyman, "What name?" responded in a hoarse, "Luther, thir," to the horror of the whole congregation and the consternation of the mother, he christened the baby—Luther.

The Memphis Real Estate Distribution.

Within the past five years there have been many gift enterprises set on foot, in which the public have invested with no fair results. In fact, many of them were gotten up with the view to swindle their patrons. As a general rule the public are always ready and willing to patronize a fair and honest enterprise, but past experience creates a distrust in distributions of any kind. Taking for granted the above remarks to be true, still there are exceptions to the rule, and that exception will be found in the enterprise at the head of this article, and we speak by the card when we say so.

A personal knowledge of the managers, Messrs. Passmore & Ruffin, for the past fifteen years, warrants us in stating they are men of honesty and integrity, who would scorn any act not worthy of their standing; and this is borne out by such a journal as the *Memphis Appeal*, which fully endorses their enterprise, and whose opinion we would rather have in the case than all the names that are generally appended, consisting of Governors, Generals, Colonels, Majors, Honorary titles, and other enterprises; for as a general rule, this kind of bolstering up a scheme with that class of names, ends in a swindle.

We shall now proceed to give our citizens some insight as to how the Distribution is carried on, the manner of drawing, &c. The reality is virtually sold to the managers through title bonds, which the owners of the property, and absolute titles will be made by the managers to the fortunate holders of winning shares. In the distribution can be found some of the best improved prime property in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, among which is the "New Memphis Theater," built at a cost of \$85,000 and renting for \$5,000 per annum; palatial and cottage residences, fine business houses, prominently located; splendid plantation near the city, and realty ranging in value from \$1,600 to \$40,000. The realty value foots up to \$400,000, and the personal property to \$25,000.

We now call attention to the rules governing the drawing, which upon examination will satisfy the most skeptic as to its fairness. No one connected with the management is allowed to hold a share under any circumstance. No person will be admitted to the drawing but those who are shareholders, for the reason that the Commission is to superintend the drawing, and the sale of the property, and the managers taking no part, further than supplying the necessary appliances for the drawing. The Hall in which the distribution will take place, will be held open to the public, and the managers will be present, and the public have much objected to in prior distributions, and not unjustly.

The manner of drawing will be from two wheels seven feet in diameter, by sixteen inches deep. For example, take two carriage wheels and fill in between the spokes with glass, cover the outer rim with a door with lead and key, and you have a very good idea of the wheel to be used. In one of these wheels the corresponding numbers of the shares sold, will be placed, and the drawing will be made by revolving the wheels, the commissioners appointed by the committee, will unlock the doors, and the

parties selected to draw out the numbers and prizes will do so simultaneously, the committee looking the doors after each successive drawing. For example, say No. 1871 is drawn from the number wheel, and the new Memphis Theater, from the prize wheel, then 1871 is entitled to that prize. To ascertain who the fortunate winner of any of the prizes may be, Messrs. Passmore & Ruffin will place in charge of the committee their general register, containing a list of the numbers on the shares sold, the name and residence of the owner, post office, etc., and by this means the winner of any of the prizes can be announced almost as quick as drawn from the wheel. To an enterprise conducted as set forth, no objections can be raised, and it should receive the hearty support of all our citizens. Messrs. Passmore & Ruffin announce the drawing to take place on the 4th day of July, and for any further information or shares, address them at Memphis, Tenn., or any of the local agents throughout the country.

The Cincinnati Commercial.

This is one of the best of American newspapers. It is bold, independent and outspoken on all political questions, and seeks to subvert the great ends of journalism by giving its readers the facts and allowing them to draw their own conclusions. While it is recognized as a Republican journal, it is not a party organ. Arthur Halkstead, the editor-in-chief, is one of the ablest and most accomplished journalists of the present age.

The Commercial employs Mr. H. V. Reddick, who is a regular Southern correspondent, and he devotes his entire time in looking after the state of affairs in the South. He is an able and gifted writer, and a reliable and faithful correspondent, who earnestly seeks to give a true and impartial statement of facts, as he finds them, which he does without "fear, favor or affection." His letters have done much to dispel the Northern mind of the many slanders scattered broadcast against our people.—Columbia Herald.

Don't Tamper with a Cough.

Perhaps in the whole category of diseases to which humanity is susceptible, the cough is most neglected in its early stage. A simple cough is generally regarded as nothing more, but to those who have paid dearly for experience, it is the signal for attack for the most fearful of all diseases—Consumption. A cough will lead to Consumption—if not checked—so sure as the ratchet leads to the river; yet it is an easy enemy to thwart, if met by the proper remedy. Allen's Lung Balm is the great cough remedy of the age, and it has earned its reputation by being sold by all good Druggists.

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In sections of the country where FEVER AND AGUE prevail, there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Every household should keep it at hand. It will give satisfactory relief, and save hours of suffering.

Do not tamper with yourselves by testing untried remedies. Be sure you call for and get the genuine PAIN-KILLER, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

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Our 10-page circular and a poster with 300 beautiful illustrations, together with terms, etc., will be sent FREE to any person desiring information with a view to taking an agency.—J. A. MORTON, 522 North Sixth street, St. Louis, Missouri.

THIS FAVORITE WATERING PLACE in the South, located at Chilhowee Mountain, near Knoxville, Tenn., is now ACCESSIBLE BY RAILROAD.

Will be opened to the public on the 15th of May. Board—Per day, \$2.50 per week, \$16; per month, \$45; per season, \$150; children and servants, half price. Return tickets sold on all principal routes.

THE MEDICINAL QUALITIES OF the waters are unequalled on this continent. ACCOMMODATIONS FIRST CLASS. Address, for pamphlets giving particulars and analysis of the waters, to JOSEPH L. KING, Proprietor, MONTVALLE SPRINGS, April 25, 1871.

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Twenty-one Drawings in the year—one about 1 day. Prizes of any amount cashed, and all in forms given by my correspondents, Messrs. Borno & Brother, 77 Gravier street, New Orleans, La.; Manuel Borno, First Sub-Collector for the Havana Lottery, Havana, Cuba; Messrs. Borno & Brother, the oldest Importation House in the city of Havana, Cuba; and the first prize in every respect, are ready to fill all orders for Havana Tickets of all Lotteries.

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